

## POLAND NOW RIVALS PLIGHT OF BELGIUM

Children Chief Sufferers in Land  
Stripped of Necessities,  
Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1915, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice:

"With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

"But in addition to these four million people who so pressingly needed relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment."

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,500,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

More than \$5,000,000 has been spent by the American Red Cross in aiding the stricken people of Poland. The organization has nursed the sick, fed the starving, clothed the naked, sheltered the homeless, schooled the children and cared for the orphans there. It has conducted a relentless fight against typhus, cholera and other terrible diseases. So today millions of men and women in that resurrected nation speak in grateful appreciation of "The Greatest Mother in the World."

Nearly 200 American Red Cross workers are now engaged in relief activities in Poland. Four large relief bases are in operation and eleven mobile units are in the field. During the last twelve months this organization was largely instrumental in the re-establishment of a million refugees at a cost for general relief of more than \$1,000,000. Last winter one-half million war orphans were aided materially, and since then a series of large orphanages have been established to give them permanent care.

### MICKIE SAYS

IT TAKES SUBSCRIPTIONS,  
ADVERTISING 'N' JOB PRINTING  
TO KEEP 'N' HOME PAPER  
TOOTING 'N' HORN FOR THE  
OLE HOME TOWN. AN' THE  
MORE 'N' BIZZNESS, THE MORE  
TOOT 'N' TH' MORE TOOT, TH'  
MORE TOWN, SO DRAG IN  
NER BIZZNESS

Do  
It  
Now



## WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially,  
Are Beset With Troubles Dur-  
ing Period of Readjustment.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace  
Treaty Leaves United States Tech-  
nically at War—Presidential  
Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World War. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies arising out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Emerald Isle grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor radical activities and the uncertainties accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World War was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Estonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported heavy fighting at many points on the 400-mile front. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for invasions since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviks at Podolia April 13.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 18, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were re-enforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 3 they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles. Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress, fighting continued at many points. Over 300 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevik troops captured Lomza and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next

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## Photograph That Reunites Relatives



While reading a pamphlet appealing for funds for the Near East relief, Charles M. Kochian of New York, an Armenian rug salesman, saw this picture of inmates of the organization's home at Silvas, Turkey, for Christian brides rescued from Moslem harems. In the center of the front row he recognized his niece, Vartanoush Dembelgian, a victim of the deportations of 1915. He has sent money to bring the girl to this country.

## Kentucky News

Winchester, Jan. 4.—Tobacco sales were suspended here today after a single crop had been auctioned and the closing bids rejected. The top grade of the crop brought 20 cents, and the entire bad end was bid in at \$1.

Carlisle, Jan. 4.—Growers peremptorily stopped the sale of tobacco at the People's house after one load had been sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to twenty dollars per hundred.

Threats were made against the buying and knives were drawn, but no attack was made and there was no act of violence.

Harlan, Jan. 4.—Judge W. T. Davis instructed the grand jury of Harlan county, which began actual work today, to investigate the murder of Lura Parson, the Pine Mountain Settlement school teacher, who was murdered on a lonely trail on Pine Mountain last September.

Louisville, Dec. 21.—Three hundred and seventy-five alleged moonshiners were arrested and 774 illegal stills with 3,738 gallons of liquor were seized in the Southeastern prohibition district during November, according to a report issued here by prohibition officials.

Sales were suspended on the Lexington loose leaf market, the largest in the world, Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock while an auction was in progress at the Tattersalls house. The order was given by Supervisor of Sales Ben Bosworth, acting under instructions from the Lexington Warehousemen's Association, after more than 2,000 farmers had voiced a protest against the continuation of sales.

A mass meeting of Burley tobacco growers, warehousemen, bankers and other persons interested in tobacco production in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia will be held in the Lexington Opera House Friday morning at 10 o'clock to devise ways and means for handling of the present leaf crop as well as to make arrangements for cutting out the 1921 crop.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Republican members of Congress from Kentucky are now convinced that A. T. Hert, of Louisville, will be appointed Secretary of War. They say they have a "straight tip" to that effect.

Richmond, Jan. 4.—"Uncle" Woodson Heathman, of Newby, says the closing yuletide has been the happiest of his life. He celebrated his 99th birthday in December, and, since he was three weeks old has lived in the same house.

Louisville, Jan. 4.—A diagnosis of the needs of every community in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, is to be made by the American Red Cross, according to word received at Red Cross (Continued on Page 5)

## U. S. News

Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.—Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, and his party left Buenos Aires tonight on their return trip to the United States.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, came to Marion today at the request of President-elect Harding and discussed with him the general problem of railways and railway labor.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—In his discussion of international affairs with a number of visitors, President-elect Harding has indicated very plainly that he will take a deeper interest in Central and South American affairs than any President of recent years.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A decrease of \$192,932,075 in the public debt during the last month of 1920 was announced today by the treasury. On December 31 the total gross debt was \$23,982,224,168, compared with \$24,087,365,128 on last September 30, and \$26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak.

Detroit, Jan. 4.—Despite the fact that several Detroit automobile plants opened yesterday after inventories, they did so with vastly decreased forces, and 100,000 fewer men are employed here now than was the case two weeks ago, George W. Grant, secretary of the Employers' Association of Detroit, said today. "A net increase of only 1,000 men has been added to the working forces of the factories in the past few days."

Washington, Jan. 4.—The resolution reviving the War Finance Corporation became a law today with its reauthorization by the House over President Wilson's veto. The Senate overrode the veto Monday. The vote in the House was 250 to 66 with three voting present or 37 more than the required two-thirds majority. The vote was taken without debate, after Representative Mondell, the Republican leader had stated that since all members realized that the President had raised no question it seemed wise to proceed to vote without discussion.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was called in special session today to take up the question of international disarmament. The resolution of Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, proposing negotiations with Great Britain and Japan toward an agreement for a fifty per cent cut in naval construction over a period of years was before the committee for consideration.

New York, Jan. 1.—The house in which Theodore Roosevelt was born at 28 East Thirtieth street in New York City will be dedicated as a national shrine next Thursday, the second anniversary of his death. In the (Continued from page 5)

## ANTICIPATE PROS- PEROUS NEW YEAR

MERCHANTS BREATHE SIGH OF  
RELIEF WITH EXPIRATION OF  
OLD BUSINESS YEAR.

Period of Abnormal Profits Is Said  
to Have Ended, and Old-Fashioned  
Standards of Service and Prices  
Must Have Recognition.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Many merchants breathed a sigh of relief at the closing of the year 1920. It was a twelve-month of trying experience to most of those concerned in mercantile affairs. It witnessed the peak of prices in a number of commodities and also the greatest declines in values in the shortest space of time within the memory of those active in business. The disturbances, both in the domestic and foreign trade brought much embarrassment to traders as well as to producers. The only thing that has been established has been that the days of abnormal profits are gone, and that success in the future must be dependent on the old-fashioned standards of merit and service. It took little capital and no skill to make money up to a few months ago. For a long period almost any listed stock could be gambled in with the certainty of profit and the same held true with about every kind of commodity from wheat to wool or from silk to sugar.

Knowledge was not required while the prices of everything were rising. The fall in values has swept most of the speculators into the ash bin of failure and has left the way clear for the real merchants again. This is no inconsiderable gain to legitimate business. In the primary markets the opening of the new year is marked by a feeling of more confidence than has been apparent for some time. It is felt that the time is ripe for the resumption of more active buying. In quite a number of lines prices have been cut to a point that should prove attractive, especially as it is known that stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers are very low and need replenishing. During the past week quite a number of buyers have been in this city to place orders. Most of them represented the larger retail stores which have felt the need of filling the gaps made in stocks by the holiday trading as well as that of providing for the reduction and other sales of the present month. This week and next more of the wholesalers and jobbers will be in this city and their visits will be for the purpose of buying. The extraordinary number of reservations in the hotels is the first evidence of the coming invasion.

### Bandits' Victim To Die.

Culver, Ind.—Russell Saine, Culver merchant, who was shot when in a running fight, following the robbery of the Culver Exchange Bank by five men, can not recover, it was said at the hospital. Four of the bandits have been captured and approximately all of the \$10,000 stolen has been recovered. Earl Wills, of La Porte County, alleged to be the fifth member of the bandit gang, has not been apprehended. He is said to have fired the shot which struck Saine.

### Auto Licenses Prepared.

Columbus, O.—Reports that the Ohio Automobile Department will be unable for several weeks to fill applications for 1921 automobile licenses were denied here by officials in charge of the distribution of the plates. They say that contrary to the reports, which have received wide circulation throughout the state, both the department here and the branches established at other points in the state are ready to fill all applications promptly.

### Price of Standard Pipe Cut.

Youngstown, O.—Republic Iron and Steel Company announces a reduction in price of standard pipe of \$7 a ton, to the Steel Corporation level. Aside from pipe business, few new steel orders are coming into the valley, and prospects of additional suspensions and curtailments are likely.

### Canada's Immigration.

Montreal.—Canada received over 150,000 immigrants during 1920. Of these about 80,000 were from the British Isles, 49,000 from the United States and 22,000 from other countries. It was the biggest year's immigration since the outbreak of war.

### Now Is the Time To Buy.

Boston.—The belief that business readjustment and deflation "is more than half completed," and that "the worst is over," was expressed by Alva B. Johnson, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "Is it not good business as well as good patriotism to start buying now, to get the wheels of industry once more in motion to relieve unemployment and to spread the improvement of conditions over a longer period," he said.

## World News

The former Chancellor of Germany, Bethman Hollweg, died during the week, after a short illness with pneumonia. It is remembered that upon him fell the responsibility of important decisions at the beginning of the war. He gave utterance to the famous phrase which characterized the neutralization of Belgium as a "scrap of paper." He admitted the violation of Belgium was wrong, but said Germany would make up for it afterwards. He did not favor the submarine policy and warned Germany against the underestimation of America's strength. He was engaged in writing a history of the war at the time of his death.

A renewal of the treaty of alliance between England and Japan is under discussion. The break up of Russia changes materially the condition which gave rise to the alliance. It is probable, however, that it will be renewed, as the two countries have many interests in Eastern Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. On account of the control which Japan has been getting in China, it is believed that the United States will have an interest in the terms of the alliance, and it has even been suggested that she join it. This she is not likely to do.

The will of the late ex-empress of France, Eugenie, has just been probated. She left an estate of over ten millions of dollars. One unique bequest was a portrait of herself to Sir John Burgoyne, the Englishman, who took her across the Channel in a vessel at the time of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, after the capture of her husband, Napoleon III. Eugenie had the reputation of being the most beautiful queen in Europe. She was Spanish by birth. It is interesting to know that she lived to see the French victory over Germany.

Mexico seems to have settled down to an orderly life. The new President, Obregon, is popular and possesses elements of strength. He is trying just now to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations. Foreign capital is invited to Mexico and security is promised to the investor. The old enemy of settled order, Villa, is living in plenty on his large estate, and Mexico is willing to give him all he asks in order to keep him quiet. His followers are scattered and could not easily be rallied.

The American Secretary of State Colby is now in South America seeking to conserve good relations with the countries to the South. The visit is made, in part, as a recognition of the cordial support we received from most of the Latin-American states in the recent war. It is fitting that this should be done by the administration that is going out. There is a great deal of idealism among the South American states and a cordial recognition of the American policy of peace and democracy.

It is with considerable surprise that we learn of Belgium's recovery along all lines. Not only are her factories again producing large output of manufactured goods, but her coal mines are producing larger amounts of coal than they did before the war. The production is estimated at two millions of tons. It is true the mines were not destroyed to the extent that they were in France and in some cases continued producing all through the war.

Climatic conditions are unusual this year in other countries besides the United States. So dry has it been in Switzerland, where several of the large rivers have their sources, that such rivers as the Rhine and the Rhone are lower than they have ever been known to be. These are usually large streams and carry considerable commerce into the interior of Germany and France. If such is the condition of large rivers, the lack of water in small streams must cause much inconvenience.

Testimony by Commissioner Wallis, of the Ellis Island immigration station, that Europe is "literally moving to the United States" and that a "flood" of aliens is imminent, still left members of the Senate immigration commission doubtful tonight as to action upon the Johnson bill prohibiting immigration for one year. Several members frankly expressed doubt whether any measures to stop or restrict immigration would be enacted at this session of Congress.